JAMES GOADON BEHNETS, OPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE R. W. GOBNIER OF MASSAU AND PULTONITS

TRMS, each in advance.

THE DALLY HERALD every Saturday, at 64 cents per espy, or 80 per annum. THE WERLY HERALD every Saturday, at 64 cents per espy, or 80 per annum; the European existon stoper espent for Great Britain, or 85 to any part of the Confiscent of Confiscent States and the Confiscent of the Property of Confiscent of the Confiscent to be post paid, or the postrige will be deducted from the Confiscent even, solicited from any quarter of the world-fy used with be liberally paid for. Set-Our Forkier Corresponding to the Packages serve us.

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JOB PRINTING Creented with neatness, cheapness, and do not return thoserejected.
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ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AGADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth st .- THE BARRER O

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Willow Cores BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-PAUL THE POACHES

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Sonnambula. BURTON'S THEATRB, Chambers street-THE SERIOUS WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-ELOPEMENTS IN

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. Broadway-MASANIELLO AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-THE OLD CHATRAU

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 689 Breadway-Pane-PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Bread-

New York, Friday, June 1, 1855.

Notice to Carriers,

The carriers of the New York HERALD must be mind that all "routes" belong to the proprietor of this capabilishment. None are to be sold. All changes in the delivery of the HERALD are made by ourselves. No wher will be recognized.

The News.

The democrats had a great time of it last even bg in and about Tammany Hall. They met to ex ange congratulations on the recent triumphant demonstration of power which the party had made in Visginta, in defeating the Know Nothings and electing Henry A. Wise as Governor. Guns and fire rockets, and music and illuminations, at once bestified to their jubilation, and attracted immens growds to the Old Wigwam. The attendance was so mense that only a moisty could gain admittance to the Hall; and a deputation of speakers went out to the street, and harangued the unterrified sutsiders. It was a grand demonstration. See our report thereof.

The democrats of Philadelphia held a grand jolli-Seation yesterday, on the island in the Delaware siver opposite the city, and after eating, drinking, dancing and singing, fired one hundred guns in honor of the victory in Virginia. In the evening a meeting was held in Independence square, which was attended by an immense throng.

The Connecticut House of Representatives yes serdsy defeated, by a majority of twenty votes, the bill extending the right of suffrage to negroes. The Know Nothings of that State are not yet completely

Our Washington despatch contains several items of interest. The entire abandonment of the Nica. megua colonization scheme is announced on pretty good authority. The blockaging squadron in the East river will, therefore, speadily be relieved from the arducus duty of watching a steamer manned by three men and two women. The board of officers provided for by the act passed to effect reforms in the personnel of the Navy will be appointed to-day An order from the Post Office Department, direct that both British and American postages to Turks Islands must be prepaid, will be issued shortly.

The Canadian Parliament adjourned yesterday after a session of seven months. The proposition to donate lands to soldiers enlisting in the foreign begion for the Crimea was not definitely acted on. A further grant of £5,000 for the Paris Exhibition

Recently we published an account of the re shipment to Liverpool, by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of a lone woman and her infant, whose only crime was poverty. The cruelty of the ast called forth, as it merited, universal execration from the press of the country. . It was supposed to be the extreme length to which the peculiar philanthropy and Americanism of Massachusetts could go; that supposition, however, was not well founded. It now appears that the same vessel which carried the widowed mother and fatherless infant from the espital of New England carried also Hugh Carr. who has resided within the State for the past thir teen years, paid his taxes regularly as a good en, and taken out his first naturalization papers Unfortunately, Mr. Carr some six months since, b one of the inscrutable dispensations of Divine Provi dence, became a lunatic, and his relatives-who are abundantly able and willing to support him-placed him in an asylum, in accordance with the advice of friends. The managers of the asylum would not allow the friends of Carr to visit him, but promised that he should be well cared for. But the author rities resolved to get rid of this troublesoms tax apon the public bounty, and secretly shipped him off to Liverpool, thrusting the poor lunatic out upon the world to periah. The brother of Mr. Carr. it is said, has threatened to bring an action at law in this matter, and it is understood the uncharitable officials have sent word to Europe to have the un fortunate victim sent back by the first steamer This simple act of justice, however, does not miti gate the atrociousness of their conduct in the pre-

It will be perceived, by our Havana correspondence, that the Captain-General, by an edict published on the 23d ut., has raised the blockade and state of siege which have been for some time past in full force. He has also dissolved the mili

tary commission. The propeller Arctic and the bark Release, which are about to sail on the expedition in search of Dr. Kane and his companions, dropped down the river from the Navy Yard yesterday, and anchored off the Battery. They may go to sea at any moment. Lieutenant Hartstein, who is in command of the expedition, commands in the Release, and Lisut C. C. Simms has charge of the Arctic.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 4,000 bales. The whole alvance since the receipt of the steamer's news has been from ic. a ic. Flour was firm, with 64c. per bbl. advance on common to good grades. Michigan white wheat sold a \$3 60, and Canadian do. at \$2 55 a \$2 62. Corn was active and firmer. Pork was also firm, with mand and rates firm. About 40,000 bushels of corn were engaged for Liverpool, at 3d. in ships'

Gov. Clark has appointed Dr. Swinburns Health

Officer for the port of Albany. Complaints of drought are very general through out New York and Vermont. Rain has not fallen

at Albany for a fortnight.

A letter from Salt Lake City save that Col. Step. toe, so far from accepting the office of Governor of Utah, conferred upon him last winter, has, with many other military officers, signed a petition to President to have Brigham Young re-appointed. This, if true, accounts for the Governor's flattery of

the Colonel. The bark Catharine Phillips arrived at Salem yesterday from the West Coast of Africa, bringing meal from the United States squadron there.

Parties and Politics of the Day-A South

We transfer to our columns to day a legiting article on "the South and Parties," from the Charleston Mercury. In its exumeration of Southern wrongs and Northern aggressions, and of the evidences of a domineering antislavery agitation, which threatens to override all other issues in this section, our Charleston cotemporary has simply given us a relation of historical facts, with a strong Southern coloring we admit, but still substantially true. The means of relief proposed against this recurring tide of Northern fanaticism are quite another thing; and here, we apprehend, our Charleston philosopher falls short of the mark.

He tells us that we may expect parties to be patched up again for the Presidency, upon ambiguous platforms, " framed to propitiate the strong and cheat the weak;" that "pledges will be given with no honesty, and accepted with no faith"-that, in short, the campaign, like others which have preceded it, will be a trick, a juggle and a frand upon the South, and nothing more, unless the men of the South shall look to the dangers of the crisis, and provide promptly and decisively against them. Very well. What next? The Mercury tells us it will not be enough to ignore the slavery question in the coming contest, but that every issue must be made to bow before this para mount question of slavery; and that to this end the South have the right to demand, and should demand, of any Northern party claiming Southern support, that they shall "come up and meet fairly the fugitive law, the Missouri line and the Kansas questions." And this is all.

Now, as we understand it, these three tests scarcely break the crust of the main question. The Missouri line is obliterated; and there need be no fear of its restoration. Even if there should be found a fanatical majority in the popular branch of Congress in favor of restoring it, the scheme will certainly be arrested in the Senate, where the States stand upon an equal footing. The same may be said of the Fugitive Slave law. It cannot be materially disturbed with the Senate prepared to hold in check any fanatical excesses of the House. As for the Kansas question, all that can be required of any party upon that subject is an honest acquiescence in the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" established by the vote of South Carolina in both houses.

What, then, have the South to depend upon as a positive future security against Northern aggressions? Nothing else than a positive balance of power in the general government. This balance has been provided for in the constitution in the organization of Congress, and rests in the Senate of United States. Here the South had at least an equilibrium of power until the admission of California, whereby the North secured a majority of one State, or two Senators. It must be admitted that, if we look at the temper and progress of this renewed free soil and abolition agitation it will be unsafe to the South to increase this Northern preponderance in the Senate. Our Southern brethren are jealous of it, and fearful of the results, and very properly so. The dying declaration of the great statesman of South Carolina upon this subject should not have been so soon forgotten, at least in South Carolina, as it appears to be. It was this: that the only security to the South in the Union, against unconstitutional Northern encroachments, is a positive neutralizing balance or equilibrium of power in the Senate. And here lies the solution of the whole difficulty. With the Senate secure as a breakwater against Northern agitators and disunionists, the South are perfectly safe, but all other promises, pledges and compromises will be uncertain and unsatisfactory.

The South, then, have the right to require from any Northern party asking Southern support that hereafter, upon the admission of any free State into the Union, there shall be conceded to the South the counterbalancing equivalent in the Senate of another slaveholding State. They have the right to ask this from the pressure and seditions tendencies of the anti-slavery agitation, and from the necessities of self-preservation. The North may accept or reject the proposition; but we apprehend that when the power of the North shall be confessed as hostile to the concession of any principle of equality to the South in the government, that the charm of this Union will be broken and beyond the reach of remedy.

Between the conflicting extremes of Massa chusetts and South Carolina there is a safe middle ground and a substantial conservative people, ready for all reasonable concessions for the sake of union, peace and harmony. In the meantime, while the South are sure of the Senate they need have no fear of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law or the restoration of the

Missouri line. OUR WARLIKE ADMINISTRATION-BLOCKADE OF Col. Kinney .- There are two things which excite our admiration, and a third which is perfeetly astounding. The first is the submission of the ovster house critics to the Opera administration of the Chevalier Wikoff; the second is the indomitable energy of Alderman Briggs concerning the nativity of the Chief of Police and the mysterious disappearance of that "black trunk," that "piece of cloth," and those perquisites of the dog pound; and the third is the government blockade of the Kinney expedition in the East river. Widely mistaken are those who have supposed this Pierce establishment to be a pacific administration--all milk and water. It is the most warlike administration we have ever had. Look at the schedule of its bellige-

rent operations:--1. The ficet to the northeastern fishing

2. The expedition in pursuit of Col. Walker. to Lower California, and other expeditions in pursuit of the Cuban liberators.

3. The military operations on the Mexican frontier against the Indians and filibusters in

that quarter. 4. The bombardment of Greytown.

the East River.

5. The expedition of Com. McCauley to the island of Cuba, and the Sioux expedition. 6. The blockade of the Kinney expedition in

To be sure all these warlike operations have not resulted in any very wonderful victories or much bloodshed; and so much the better. But in this Kinney blockade the government is pretty sure of a prize. The supposed fillbustering steamer, the United States, with a crew consisting of the purser, two fat colored stewardesses and the storckeeper, is enfiladed by four war steamers in the water, and a host of United States officers and policemen on the land side. She is in a tight place, and Col. Kinney

to take Sassopol. Bring a superior weight steam and artillery against it, and invest it on all sides, and it must cave in. Who says new that we have not a warlike administration? How could it be anything else than warlike with three or four Brigadier-Generals in the Cabinet, thirsting for glory? Col. Kinney had better give it up. He is not competent to cope with the naval and military forces of the United States, under General Pierce, Commander-in-Chief.

sigh Art and Low Art\_the Touch cone of

It is edifying to note the influences which sway the "high art" critichams of some of our cotemporaries. To a pedantry too transparent to impose upon the mest ignorant they unite an affectation of purism which sits about as naturally upon them as the spasmodic morality of the Joseph Surface and Mawworm tribe. To judge them by their own professions, they are the only impartial judges of art, and the only true friends of the artist. To judge them by their actions, they are the worst enemies of both. When they are not swayed by corrupt influences, their conduct is almost invariably governed by personal partialities or dislikes. The consequence is, they can never rise to the level of a correct standard of criticism.

We have had some curious illustrations of this sort lately. For the gratification of personal pique, or it may he from the love of sin gularity, we have recently seen the columns of one of the daily papers made the vehicle of a series of savage onslaughts upon an actor who. whatever may be his faults, has, it must be acknowledged, been more generally endorsed by public opinion than any artist of his day. The length and elaborateness of these criticisms, or more properly speaking, philippics, at first drew attention to them, but their purpose soon became so apparent through their flimsy disguise of critical pretension that they only served to confirm still more the popularity of the object of their venom. The same paltry and contemptible influences manifested themselves throughout the whole of the recent artistical difficulties at the Academy of Music. Because the directing committee, in the exercise of a sound judgment, did not choose to allow themselves to be swamped by the vanity and egotism of the composer of an untried work, who sought to render the interests and convenience of the establishment subservient to his own. these impartial critics and friends of art commenced a war à l'outrance against them. That their efforts to injure the house did not succeed must be a mortifying proof to them of the little estimation in which their opinions are held by the public.

The arrival of the Lagrange troupe threw these malcontent critics into extacles of delight. They hoped to find in this company the means of wreaking their vengeance upon a body of gentlemen who understood the interests of art too well to permit themselves to be dictated to or overawed by the contemptible press cabal that had been raised against them. In this expectation the oyster house clique were again, signally disappointed. The committee of the Academy having but one purpose in view, the establishment of the Opera on a stable and permanent footing, were not long in resolving on the course to be pursued. Happening to be present at the first rehearsal of this troupe at Niblo's, and recognizing at once the certainty that a growing interest, thus almost equally divided between two companies of sterling talent, must be seriously compromised, we believe that we were the first to throw out the suggestion that an effort should be made to combine them. The expediency of this course was immediately acknowledged and acted upon by the committee, and if they did not succeed in effecting the arrangement in the manner and form at first contemplated, it arose rather from obstacles occasioned by the peculiar character of the contracts made with the new troupe, and the diversity of interests existing between the speculators connected with it, than from any want of sincerity of purpose or liberality on the part of the committee of the Academy. It is but fair towards that adroit diplomatist, the Chevalier Wikoff, whose conduct has been so frequently attacked in connection with these negotiations, to say that no one manifested a greater desire, or took a more active part in reconciling the difficulties which opposed themselves to the fusion of the two

In the same spirit that influenced all their previous proceedings, the oyster house critics have been glorifying themselves upon the successes of the Lagrange troupe as upon so many triumphs gained over the direction of the Academy. These long-eared scribblers forget, although the public do not, that the committee have on all occasions acknowledged the great merit of this company, and in fact the terms which they agreed to in their preliminary contract evinced a sufficiently high appreciation of them. They forget, too, that, although through no fault of the committee, that arrangement failed, the existing one, under which the troupe is now performing, is but a modification of it. adopted to remove the difficulties to which we have already referred. In their conduct towards them we believe that all the members of the troupe are ready to acknowledge that the actions of the committee have been invariably marked by courtesy, liberality, and a desire to cousult their interests, even to the prejudice of their own. In this, as we have said before, they have been animated but by one motivethe desire to establish this delightful and refining amusement on a permanent basis amongst

companies.

As regards ourselves, we may fairly claim credit for having done all in our power to further the same object. When we saw an establishment uniting with talent and financial resources the popular conditions that were essential to success, we gave it our cordial and unwavering support. Unlike some of our contemporaries, we did not stop to balance between the personal motives that should induce us to give the preference to one set of artists over the other. Lovers of art, in the true sense of the word, we have been as ready to applaud the talent and the successes of the Lagrange as those of the Academy troupe. Can the oyster house critics say the same !

THE TAMMANY HALL GLORIFICATION OVER THE VIRGINIA ELECTION .- The resuscitated democracy had a rousing glorification in the Old-Wigwam and in the Park last night. Read our reporters' report. It is an agreeable changeit is positively refreshing thus to see the "unterrified" coming into life and action again.

A remarkble feature of this jubilee was, that it was less a congratulation of the administration at Washington and its partizans than a judiciously keeps aloof. Now, this is the way rejoicing over the decisive defeat administered

by Henry A. Wise and the infallible democrats of the Old Dominion to the hitherto invincible Know Nothings. It was a sort of democratic reunion for a night over the fall of a common enemy, leaving the administration an open question. We apprehend that this is the exact construction put upon it by these intractable anti-administration hardshells who partici-

pated in the frolic. It thus appears that there is no prespect of a reunion of the democracy upon Mr. Pierce or any of his Cabinet, and that all attempts to reorganize the party upon any such basis will signally fail. It is believed that Mr. Wise earried Virginia in spite of the administration, and that the reunion of the democracy of the nation can only be effected by setting aside Pierce, Marcy, and all concerned, as having been tried and proved a democratic failure.

We may now expect pretty soon to ascertain which way the wind is blowing the rea wakening democracy. The course is open to all entries except the administration nags and the old fogies. Bring out your horses.

The French Feering on the Subject of the United States.

Our correspondent's letter from Paris, published yesterday, contained valuable information on the subject of the French feeling in reference to the United States. It is much more likely in fact that, as he states, the Frenchand especially those in concert with the government-should seek by every means in their power to conciliate this country, than that they should, as some unthinking persons have supposed, burst into transports of rage at the alleged sympathy between the United States and Russist At all events, those who have the destinies of the nation in charge are pretty sure to use their influence to counteract the Russian feeling now spreading in our midst. We cannot doubt-even if the character and position of our correspondent left room to question his statements—but that the members of the imperial family and such leading men as Girardin express the sentiments which the letter placed in their mouths.

The United States are growing daily more formidable to foreign Powers. Their maritime power is on the increase. They, and they only can hope to compete with Great Britain for the empire of the seas. Very partially developed as yet, their marine gives a promise of strength far greater than that of any former nation. In the ordinary course of things that development will not take place for many years: but the stimulus of a war, the hothouse pressure of a foreign invasion might condense those years into months and weeks. What more natural in view of this, than the concern felt by French statesmen at the opening of a war which promises to last a generation, in reference to the attitude in which the United States may be expected to be found?

Again, on the other hand, the moral influence of the United States on the European masses is enormous. For years and years, sovereigns have warned their subjects that republics were a Utopia, and that the fall of the United States with an awful crash was an event to be constantly expected. Instead of this being the case, however, the people of France and Germany have seen this country increase in wealth and strength from year to year. Hence a pretty general conviction that the sovereigns were wrong in their opinion; and an equally general respect paid to the policy of the United States. These things have been denied by British writers, and by some Americans; but they are not the less true, as every one who travels in Germany and France can testify. Nothing is more probable than that the lukewarmness of the people of Germany in reference to the war has been caused in some degree by the prevailing impression that the democrats of the United States-to whom the Germans have been accustomed to look for example

-were disposed to side with Russia. Does it not follow from this that the French leaders—unless totally devoid of sense certain to seek to cultivate friendly relations with the United States in order to counteract the existing Russian tendency?

It must not be forgotten that the more intelligent among the politicians of France are quite convinced of the blunder they have made in allying themselves with the aristocracy and court party in England. They see as clearly as can be that they are now used by the tottering aristocracy of Great Britain as a bugbear to frighten the masses into quietude. Nor are they likely to be content with thus playing the tool for a purpose foreign to their own theories. In the denths of her imperialism. France is republican still, and the French people are sure to sympathise not with the Palmerston clique but with the people of England. Why should their government, by maintaining an alliance pregnant with nothing but injury, bolster up the British House of Lords 9

Whereas between this country and France there is every groundwork for a rational alliance. The Americans resemble the French in many particulars. They borrow their dress, their fashions, their manner of living, their customs, their philosophy from Paris. When they go abroad, they find a home in France when England only repels them with her foreign usages, aristocratic pride, and middle class snobbery. France helped them during the struggle for independence, and though misunderstandings did afterwards arise, it was only when France was in the full intoxication of republican victory, and was controlled by unprincipled usurpers. American democracy is a transplantation from France, engrafted on British liberty. Naturally, the people of this country wish well to France; just as naturally as they are ill disposed toward England.

The government of Napoleon III. is in the right track. The United States are not to be dragooned into a Western alliance; but neither are they prepared to join Russia. The mischief done by the Tripartite alliance can be undone, by discretion, liberality and tact.

A PLEASANT BEVERAGE.—Every traveller and reader of Oriental literature will be glad to learn that the ples sant Eastern drink, Persian sherbet, can now be had in New York, as refreshing as if imbibed in the gardens of Ispahan or in the streets of Constantinople. It is a drink in which the most devout follower of the Prophet or the strictest devotee of total abstinence may safely indulge, and is seld in bottles at twenty-five cents each. Try it.

The frigate Cumberland arrived at Genoa May S, from Sperzia, and sailed 10th, for home. The fellowing is a list of her officers:—
Commander—A. A. Harwood. Lieutenants—John Randolph Tucker, John B. Marchand, Wm. Ronckendorff, Francis B. Ranshaw, John L. Worden, Johnston B. Creighton. Fleet Surgeons—Lewis B Hunter. Purser—Robert Pettit. Chaplain—Vernon Eskridge. Passed Assistant Surgeons—Philip Lansdale, D. B. Philipp. Marine Gfficers—Flirst Lieutenant, John C. Grayson; Second Lieutenant, Andrew J. Hays. Passed Midahipmen—Edward A. Selden, Wm. Sharp, Robert Stuart, Edmund Ehepherd, James Parker, Jr., John Taylor Wood. Gunner—T. M. Crocker. Carpenter—Patrick Dec. Sailmaker—Lewis Regers.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.

LAND WABRANTS POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS THE
EIP, REY EXPEDITION ABANDONED REPORM IN THE

FAVY. WASHINGTON, May 31, 1855. To-morrow the Pensien Office will issue two thousand land warrants under the new law, and two hundred per day thereafter. The brokers report the warrants worth \$1 12 a \$1 14 per acre, but are holding back for a new

issue, in anticipation of a lower price.

An order will be issued by the Postmaster-General to norrow, that both postages, British and American, must

be prepaid on all letters to Turks Islands. Phillips, Colonel Kinney's secretary, is here, and

says the expedition is entirely abandoned.

The Board for Retiring Navy Officers will be appointed

Additional News from Mexico.

New Orleans papers of Friday are received, containing details of Mexican news to the 22d inst. It is stated received. Reports were everywhere current, oncarning his movements, which caused his partisan to feel the greatest alarm. It is also stated that the insurgents were prepared to offer the most energetic

The Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, May 31, 1855. In the House of Representatives to-day the bill for the extension of the right of suffrage to negroes was de feated by a majority of twenty votes.

Rejoicings of the Democracy of Philadelphia over the Virginia Election.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1855. The democrats fired one hundred guns this afternoon in honor of Virginia. This evening they held a meeting in Independence square, at which the Hon. John Ro presided. Processions came from every quarter of the city with music, lanterns and banners, to join in the proceedings. The multitude were addressed from two stands, placed at opposite ends of the square, by Messra, Florence, Robins, Cadwalader, Tyler, Carrigan, Witte and others.

From Canada.

The Provincial Legislature was prorogued yesterday, after the unprecedented long session of seven months. The proposal of the Colonial Secretary, that a grant of Canadian erown land should be given to the soldiers enlisting in the foreign legion, has been reserved for future consideration. The House of Assembly has before signified disapproval of the proposed grant. THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE PRO

From Massachusetts.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES—FATAL ACCIDENT.
BOSTON, May 31, 1855.
The cotton mill in Winchenden, Mars., was destroyed by fire last night. The mill was principally owned by Messzs. Upbam, Tucker & Co., of this city, T. W. Gillis, of Nashua, and John Smith, of Leicester. Probable loss, \$75,000—insured for \$30,000.

A fire in North Leominster, last night, destroyed the paper mill of William T. Parker, with a large amount of stock. Insured.

stock. Insured.
On the New York Central Railroad, this forenoon, Nathan Laurens, brakeman, was crushed to death between two cars; and Nelson Gorden, switch tender, was run over and killed.

Explosion of a Locometive.

HAVEE DE GRACE, (Md.) May 31, 1955.

The locomotive of the freight train on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad exploded at Aberdeen, Maryland, this morning, in consequence of the engineer allowing the water to get too low and then suddenly putting on the pumps. The fireman was killed, and the engineer and two others seriously, but it is hoped not fatally injured. Some of the cars were damaged, but the track was uninjured. Thomas Marton, the engineer injured, subsequently died. The fireman killed was named Henry Eeltmyer. The men injured it is supposed will recover.

Accident to the Steamboat George Law.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., May 31, 1855.

The steamboat George Law ran on a rock this even in at the mouth of the harbor at this place, starting leak, but at high tide was got off and continued on he trip.

Suicide of the Murderer Parks CLEVELAND, May 31, 1855.
Parks, the murierer, cut his throat to-day, and the are hardly any hopes that his life can be saved.

Arrival of Southern Steamships.
CHARLESTON, May 28, 1855.
The United States mail steamship James Adger, Capt.
S. C Turner, arrived here, from New York, at 7 e'clock
this (Monday) evening.
SAYAWAH, May 28, 1865.

this (Monday) evening.

SAVANNAH, May 28, 1855.

The Kroxville arrived at her wharf at 8 o'clock this (Monday) evening, making the quickest run ever made between New York and Savannah.

\*\*Rarkets.\*\*
ALBANY, May 31—12:30 P. M.
Flour —Common brands are 12½c. higher. Wheat.—
Sales of 500 bushels Canadian mixed at \$2 65. Corn steady. Sales of 16,000 bushels, afloat, Western mixed at \$1 08; 10,000 bushels for delivery in July sold at \$1. Cata, 80c. for Canadian and State, measure. Whiskey, 37½c. Received by canal, 4,497 bbls. flour, 795 bbls. pork, 9,309 bushels barley, 2,049 bushels oats.

The demand for flour is more mederate this morning, but prices are without change. Sales 400 bbls., at \$9.75 for fancy Wisconsin. Wheat.—For wheat there is a fair (emand and prices are steady. Sales 7,000 bushels Upper Lake, spring, at \$1.95, and 1,000 bushels red Wisconsin, winter, at \$2.15. Corn is in good demand at steady rates. Sales 35,000 bushels at 90c. Oats.—For cats there is a very active inquiry, and with few offering on the spot. The market is firmer. Sales 25,000 bushels to arrive and now afloat at 63c; 7,000 bushels, from Ohio, to arrive to morrow, at 64c., if heavy, and 66c. if light; and 5,000 bushels afoat and on the spot, at 65c. Whiskey is dull and held at 37c. Canal freights are firmer—oats 6½c. and corn 11c. to Albany.

Burfalo, May 31—6 P. M.

nal freights are firmer—cats 6½c. and corn lic. to Albany.

BUFFALO, May 31—6 P. M.

Flour is in moderate demand to-day. Market steady, and holders firm. Good grades Wisconsin are a shade better. Sales of 1,200 bbls. at \$9 25 for common to good Wisconsin; \$9 62½ a \$9 75 for choice to fancy do.; and \$10 12½ a \$10 75 for fancy and extra do. Not much wheat offering. Inquiry good, and market steady. Sales of 7,000 bushels upper lake spring, \$1 95; 500 inferior white Milwaukie at \$2 15, and 1,000 red Wisconsin winter at the same. Corn in good request. Sales of 40,000 bushels at 90c., with less offering at the close, and holders firm. Oats active and higher. Sales of 25,000 bushels to arrive, and now afloat, at 63c.; 7,000 bushels Ohio now afloat, and to arrive to-morrow, at 64c. if heavy, and 66c. if light; and 12,000 on the spot afloat at 66c. Nothing doing in whiskey. Canal freights firmer, but not very active. Oats 6½c. to 10½c. to Albany; flour, 87c. to New York. Receipts for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to day: Flour, 4833 bbls.; wheat, 22,106 bushels; corn, 88,111 do.; oats, 37,505 do.

Oswego, May 31—7 P. M.

Oswego, May 31—7 P. M.
Flour.—Sales to day 1,000 bbls. at \$9.50 a \$10 for common to State. Wheat.—Sales 7,000 bunhels at \$2.07 a \$2.10 for Upper Lake, and \$2.20 a \$2.22 for spring Canadian. Corn.—Sales 20,000 bushels at 98c. a \$1.03. Oats.—Some sales were made at 68c. The receipts to day add up as follows:—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 do.

The Opera in Boston continues to be highly success ful. The "Troyatore" was produced on Monday, to a crowded house, and was announced to be repeated on Wednesday and Friday evenings. The troups will remain in Boston through next week, and then return to Paul Julien, the wonderful juvenile violin artist, with

August Gockel, the pianist, is giving concerts in the provinces." His next soirée is at Bridgeport, Conn., on the 5th June, after which he will give entertain-ments in Poughkeepsie, Newburg, on the Hudson, and other places.

The opera "Felisario" will be given at the Academy

public a new tenor, Signor Rossetti. The performance will be under the control and for the benefit of this artist, who comes here with flattering commendations from the Italian and Spanish journals, extracts from which have already been published in the HERALD.

The "Barber of Seville" is announced for this even-ing at the Academy. Mme. de la Grange's execution of see by an advertisement that Signor Marini will be able

to take the rôle of Don Basilio.
"Il Trovatore" has just been produced at Covent
Garden, London, with M'lle Jenny Ney as Leonora; Graziani as the Count di Luna, and Tamberlik as Manrico. Mme. Viardet Garcia seems to have carried of the honors by her acting and singing in "Aye-cupa." The critic of the Times says that the ing, and that the music will not raise the composer "in the estimation of real indea." estimation of real judges." The Queen and Prince Albert attended the first performance on the 13th o

May.

Miss Rosalie Durand, said to be a vocalist of merit, will make her debut at the Broadway theatre, to-mo row evening, for the benefit of Signor La Manna, the

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,-"Masaniello," Auber's popular ballet opera, was produced at the Metropolitan, en Tuesday. It will be represented again this evening. The charming Soto takes the part of Fenella, in musite di City Intelligence.

HUSSIAN VESSEL THAT WAS CAPTURED BY THE
BRITISH AND SOLD AS A PRIZE, IN THE FORT OF

NEW YORK.

A few days ago a fine looking ship came sailing up the bay, and finally moored herself at pier No. 31 East river, at the foot of Oliver street. This ship was named the Egyptian Queen, and was built at some port on the Haitis, within the dominions of the Czar. While on her first voyage entaids the Categat she was captured by a British privateer, and condemned and soli as a war prize. This capture was made about a year age, in the North See, just off the coast of Hull. No resistance was made by the Egyptian Queen when overhauled by

was made by the Egyptian Queen when overhaused by
the enemy, and without straing a blow she struck the
Russian flag and gave herself a prize. She was towed
into Hull, and stierwards taken to London, where she
was sold to Pothlenier & Co., who paid for her £1,200.

The Egyptian Queen is between four and five hundred
tons burthen, and by her officers is reputed to be a fast
asiling vessel. In rig she is what sailors term a "Jackass ship," which mis as something between a bark and
a full rigged ship. The Egyptian Queen is strengly built,
and perhaps there is not now in the port of New York a
ressel capable of more endurance or weathering a severer gale. This speaks well for the capabilities of Russia
in ship building, a trade taught her by her illustrious
Peter the Great.

Since the Egyptian Queen has been under the British
flag and the property of Pothienier & Co., she has made
one voyage from London to Alexandris, in Egypt, reuraing from Alexandria to Liverpool with a carge of
cotton and beans. She next made another voyage from
Liverpool to Alexandris, carrying out with her a carge of
coal. At this time, while in Alexandria, she was newly
officered, being given to the command of Captain Benner,
who is her first officer at the present time. Shipping a
carge of rags, she set sail from Alexandria for the port
of New York, and as we have already said arrived here a
few days ago. Her entire carge of rags has been purcharsed by Mesers. Pensse & Brooks, and will soon be
manufactured into paper for the Naw York HERALD.
The Egyptian Queen will sail from here to Lenden.

ERUTAL ATTACK ON A FRENCH DOCTOR. the enemy, and without straing a blow she struck the

BRUTAL ATTACK ON A PRENCH DOCTOR. Dr. Petitjean, of this city, on returning from a visit to a patient in Hoboken, was accosted by a young female in one of the waits leading to the Elysian Fields, whoasked him the hour, and on his taking the watch from asked him the hour, and on his taking the watch from-his pocket she seized it, and, before he could recover his self-possession, he was attacked by several man from-behind, who knocked him down and beat him dreadfully. A handsome gold watch, valued at \$114, \$27 in money, and his case of surgical instruments, was taken from-him, and he was left senseless on the walk. He was taken to the Hotel Ne poleon by some passers by, where he was found to be dreadfully injured. The authorities of Hoboken are on the track of the assailants.

MILITARY VISIT. The New Haven Rives will visit New York about the 15th of June. They will be the guests of the Highwood Guards, of Hoboken.
SERENADE TO COLONEL VAN BUREN, OF THE ELEVENTS

REGIMENT.—The officers of the Eleventh Regiment of the State militia, last night complimented their Colonel with Fifth avenue. Shell on's band was engaged for the occasion, and at 12½ o'clock drew up before the mansion of the gallant Colonel, and at once awakened the neighborhood with their charming music. The programme of the band was made up of selections from the operas of "Ernani," "Don Pasquale," "La Favorita," "Lucretia Bergia," dc. When the programme was ended the ompany, about one huntred strong, were invited into the house of Colonel Van Buren and escorted to a well spread table, loaded with all the luxuries that an epicure could wish—wine flowed in abundance, and the first toast, "The health of Colonel Van Buren," was drank with loud applause. The Colonel made antappropriate response, thanking his friends for the compliment tendered him. Other speeches were mede, and good humer and firm friendship lingered around the tempting tables till two Colonel Van Buren was kept in ignorance of any intention to serenade him, and was taken estirely by surprise. No commander connected with our State militia, perhaps, has a greater hold upon the affections and esteem of his regiment than Colonel Van Buren. The serenade was well managed last night, and was no doubt a gratifying compliment to the recipient, who unites in himself the qualities of the gestleman and the soldier.

THE MORMON ENIGRATION.—There has been an error who have come to northern ports. The following is a correct statement of the ships and passengers who have arrived up to the present date:—
At the port of Pailadelphia—

The Juventa. 508.
Chimberano. 487
At the port of New York—
B. Curling. 581
W. Stetson. 293 The Siddons.....

Total.

These have all arrived within the present month. At this rate the population of Utah would receive an accession of thirty thousand in a year.

Fital Acceptage.—James Brown, forty-seven years of age, residing at No. 10 Rossevelt street, fell down the hold of the ship Sir Robert Peel, Wednesday, and died on being taken to the City Hospital from the effect of his injuries.

Berobard Lichtenfeld was run over by a railroad car, in Jersey City, and was so injured that he scon died. Inquests were held at the New York Hospital on the above cares.

earn that a serious breach has occurred in the Delaware and Hudson Canal, near the mouth of the Lacka-waren river, by which navigation will be interrupted several days.

Return of Emigrants to Europe

We called attention a few days ago to the large number of emigrants who had returned to their homes in the Old World, during the past two months. The great increase in this respect is particularly deserving of notice, the emigration, when compared with the same period

April 1854. 1.

April 21,148 10,

May 54,078 22 Total......85,226 32,677 1,980 From this it appears that there was a decrease of

52,549 in the number of emigrants who arrived at this port during the months of May and April of the present port during the months of May and April of the present year, when compared with the corresponding period of 1854; and if to this we add those who returned, we will have a total of over 54,000. We have said that this is attributable to the depression in business here, and the feeling of prejudice created against foreigners by the Know Nothing movement throughout the country; but there is another yet, which is more powerful than either of these causes. It is to be found in the improved condition of things in Ireland, and the great demand which exists in that country for labor. Since the sale of encumbered estates a revolution has taken place there, and men are not only obtaining steady employment, but are receiving much better wages than formerly. At one time they were content to receive their daily food in compensation for their services, and many could not even obtain work on such terms; but so great has been the change, that able bodied laborers have no difficulty in getting twelve and fourteen shillings a week, which, considering the cheap rate of provisions in Ireland, is equal to about seven or eight dollars a week here. When these facts are considered, we should cease to wonder at the great decrease in the emigration, or that so large a number should return to the land of their birth.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE OF A GIRL BY TAKING ARSENIC .- Yesterday Co. roner O'Donnell held an inquest at No. 348 Water street, upon the body of a beautiful German girl, about 19-years of age, named Pauline Robe, who committed suicide by administering to herself a dose of arsenic. From the testimony taken on the inquest it appeared that the deceased, a poor, but virtuous girl, was a stranger in a deceased, a poor, but virtuous girl, was a stranger in a foreign land, without either friends or relatives, and withal was cripple din the use of her right hand, there being two of her fingers cut off by accident during her youth. She had some slight acquaintance with Mrs. Hottz of this place, who, baving compassion on her destitute and forlorn condition, consented to give her board and lodgings for the last five weeks. Pauline, however, was very unhappy in her new place of habitation, and determined on committing suicide; purchased an ounce of arsenic for that purpose which she swallowed, and soon afterwards died in great agony. A post mortem examination was made upon the body of the deceased by Dr. O'Hanlon, who found the stomach in a highly congested state, still containing large particles of arsenic undissolved. Peath, in the opinion of the physician, was caused by the taking of arsenic. The jary in this case rendered a verdict of "death by suicide."

Fractures of the Leo —Coroner O'Donnell held an in-

FRACTURE OF THE LEG —Coroner O'Donnell held an in-quest at the New York Hospital, upon the body of James Brown, a hand on board the ship Robert Peel, lying at pler 20 East river, who came to his death from frac of the leg, received by accidentally falling down in-to the hold of this ship. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and was about 47 years of age.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING HIMSELY.—Coroner Wilhelm held

an inquest yesterday upon the body of a German, named Ferdinand Schmidt, who committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol, at his residence, No. 548 Fourth street. From the evidence elicited on the inquest, it appeared that the deceased was in love with a woman named Sabina Leus, but the lady refusing to marry him, because he was a Protestant, he became melancholy and resolved to commit suicide. Accordingly he bought a pistol, deliberately loaded it, and discharged the contents into his mouth, the ball passing inward lodged in the spinal column and caused instant death. The deceased was heard frequently to say that he would destroy himself if Sabina did not marry him. He was about 35 years of age, and had not been long is the country.

AN UNENDOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest Wednesday, at the foot of Jackson street, East river, upon the body of an unknown man, about 36 years of age, who was found floating in the water at this point. There being no marks of violence upon the bedy, the jury rendered a verdict of supposed drowning. The deceased was five feet eight inches height, stently built, were long brown hair, black whiskers, and had a figure of the crucifizion on his an inquest yesterday upon the body of a German,